warded to the full extent of the loan, as matter how great.

The fact that this cheating is done according to law, renders it no less immoral and unjust, and it is believed that the public generally regard him who interposes the defence of usury (unless the case be one where actual fraud has been committed) with the same suspicion and want of confidence that attaches to men who com-mit any other dishonest act in their dealings with each other.

Sec. 4. So much of title third, chapter fourth and part second of the Revised Statutes, and so much of the laws of 1837, chapter 430, as are inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed Sec. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

New York New Police Bill.

The following are the provisions of the new police bill recently introduced into the Legislature:—

draw lots for long and allort terms, order years.

Sec. 6. The commissioners shall elect one of their number as president for one year, and appoint a clerk to the Board, whose duties the section deduces. It also provides that the board shall have the exclusive right to appoint a clerk to the chief of police, whose salary the Board of Supervisors shall pay.

Sec. 7. Secures the commissioners a room; makes a majority a onerum; requires three massbers to appoint

Sec. 7. Secures the commissioners a room; makes a majority a quorum; requires three members to appoint or expel; gives each commissioner an annual salary of not less than \$3,000.

Sec. 8. Provides for the election of one commissioner every two years, and the appointment by the Mayor of the candidate having the next largest number of votes. Sec. 9. Prohibits the commissioners from holding any other office.

Fec. 10. Continues the Mayor the head of the police, and makes him at officio a member of the board, without salary.

out salary.
Sets. 12 and 13 make the police zen—street inspectors, health wardens, deck masters and lamplighters.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOUS OF THE ALMSHOUSE, NEW YORK, Feb. 27, 1855.

SIR—Your communication asking information, &c., as per circular enclosed, was sent to the Wardons of the different institutions under the charge of this Board, and the President and the Secretary requested to make such explanations as they might deem necessary to a proper understanding of the subject.

In previous reports, the number of commitments for intemperance have been considered synonymous with the number of persons committed, without showing that one person was committed as year at times for the same one person was committed.

the number of persons committed, without showing that one person was committed several times for the same offence, and recorded on the books of different institutions, making one commitment count twice or thrice in statistics, as shown by the reports of the Wardens of the city prisons and the printentiary. (*)

The Warden of the city prisons reports that there were committed in 1854 for intemperance 25,871 persons. Of this number, "it was not unusual to have the same person committed eight or ten times during the year for that offence, and in some instances as often as twice in one week."

con committed eight or ten times during the year for that offence, and in some instances as often as twice in one week."

Taking as an average (and a small one) that each had been innearcerated three times during the year, it would make the actual number of persons committed 8,457.

The Warden of the penitentary reports that there were sentenced by court 1,085, of which 240 were committed from one to three times—say twice each, would be 120 to be deducted from 1,085—leaving 906, "of which a large majority were addicted to intemperance—say two thirds, is 644."

Male and female vagrants, 4 508, who have already been accounted for by the Warden of the city prisons, and consequently are not to be added to this statement. Those committed to the workhouse have also been accounted for by being transferred from the pensentiary. Commitments to the alms house for intemperance were 49—21 twice committed leaves 47.

The resident physician of the Lunatic Asylum reports—males, temperate, 155 femnles, do., 199; admitted during the past year, 119 males and 83 females intemperate, 202. Total intemperate, 9,350; or, estimating the population of this city at 550,000, 144 100 per cent.

A reference to the accompanying report will shoπ the correctness of the above estimates. Our deare is to furnish reliable information on a subject not hitherto properly presented to your honorable body or to the people of the State, and making our city appear in this respect very much worse than the reality.

WM.S. DUKE, Secretary.

Already published in the Herald.

**Meanly the secretary of the people of the state, and making our city appear in this respect very much worse than the reality.

WM.S. DUKE, Secretary.

WM.S. DUKE, Secretary.

Already published in the Herald.

The New York Volunteers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

As you have always been a good and kind friend to the regiment, and ever willing to hear from them, I bave now to ask your kind indulgence for the insertion

WM. S. DURE, Secretary.
* Already published in the HERALD.

The Tea Governors. PEPLY OF THE TEN GOVERNORS TO THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON THE SUPPRESSION OF INTEMPERANCE.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNORS OF THE ALMHOUSE,)

AFFAIRS IN ALBANY.

OPPOSITION TO THE CHURCH TENURES BILL.

An Advocate of the Roman Catholics.

MODIFICATION OF THE USURY LAWS.

Report and Bill of the Select Committee.

Abolition of the Marine Court. THE NEW YORK POLICE BILL, die., die., die.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Scrate.
ALBANY, March 1, 1855.

EVENING SESSION.
THE CHURCH PROPERTY BILL.
The Committee of the Whole took up the bill relative

to the tenure of church property.

Mr. Crossav took the floor, remarking that in his action in this matter he hoped to be free from all sectarian bias. He only wished to bear in mind, during this discussion, that he had sworn to support the constitution—that instrument which was framed with the first great object of dealing out equal justice to all—and, taking that for his guide, he trusted that through his legistative career he would be found wholly unbiassed on all sectarian subjects. But with regard to the bill intro duced by the Senator from the Thirty-first (Mr. Put-

name)-with reference to its general principle-that is, that all property dedicated to ecclesiastical purposes shall be held by trustees, was not so very objectionable. He denied, nevertheless, that the bill was in conformity with the law of 1784—the first law that we have on the subject. The Senator's bill is compulsory, while the law

be held by trustees, was not so very objectionable. He demied, nevertheless, that the bill was in conformity with the law of 1784—the first law that we have on the subject. The Senator's bill is compulsory, while the law of 1784 only provides that it may be lawful for trustees to hold church property for the benefit of such church. The policy thus established was not stringent, as claimed by the Senator from the Thirty-first, but left with each church the choice of its own mode of government—whether by trustees or otherwise. This law was confirmed by an enactment passed in 1813; but at this time a distinction was made in favor of the Epis copal and Reformed Dutch churches, which asked for it on the ground that they found it difficult to conform thereto. Thus, then, it is seen that it was not the Catholics who complained of inability to conform to the law of 1784, but Protestants—the Episcopal, Associate Presbyterian and Reformed Dutch. He found, 'tis true, that in 1817 St. Tatrick's cathedral, in the city of New York, and one or two other churches, apple i for an act of special legislation. But why? Simply because the churches, in their temporal affairs, had bear connected with the catholic position. But why? Simply because the church had conformed with the law of 1784, and also with the confirmatory one of 1813. He took issue with the Senator from the Thirty-first on the property or what had conformed with the law of 1784, and also with the confirmatory one of 1813. He took issue with the Senator from the Thirty-first on the property or pusitive of that clause of his bill which seeks to deprive bishops of all the church property is strike and the community agentlemant steps forward and, with his own means, has erected a church in which that on poor community a geatleman steps forward and, with his own means, has erected a church in which that had community my worship. The title to the property is with him; he holds the traat. Eventually he dies, when, according to this provision in the bill, the entire court o

mit the Catholic church property in different discesses in the State was hold by trustees undiagnted. He would readily admit that the laws of mortunin had done much to restrict hierarchial ambition in Europe; but Senators well know that no parallel can be drawn between the people of those old countries, governed by hetween the people of those old countries, governed by hetween the people of those old countries, devenued the reditary persons, and the people of free America, who govern themselves. And yet the Senator is at fault in his comparison even in this particular, for church preperty in hegland, France and Belgium was governed almost entirely by ecclosiastics; and even here, under the special act of 1813 in the Spiccopol Church no legal meeting of the vestry can be beld without the presence of the rector, which emphatically refutes the argument that the policy of this State is that the clergy should be entirely disconnected with the secular alians of the church. The policy is, that the affairs shall be conducted in conformity with the discipline adopted by the church, and it is a false position which the Senator takes, that his bill is in conformity with the spirit of our state laws. Why was it, asked Mr. C. that priesteraft was so powerful and so rampent throughout Europe in ages past? Simply because all the learning and talent sere confined to the priesthood, and all the ignorance and all the supersition to the masses. Whenever ignorance and learning some in contact, the former is sore to be led and be the dupe of the latter. This always was and always will be so. The love of power did not solely pertain to Catholic prelates. It would be found to exist as strougly in the breasts of Protestant drivines, and they would abuse it as much, too. But will this bill obtain one of its first objects, and remedy the St. Louis church difficulty? Certainly not. The trustees now hold the church. This act, then, is not necessary to confirm their title. The Senator says the black flag hangs over it, and the congregation

ALBANY, March 2, 1855. Mr. Brooks presented the petition of a large number of citizens for the disbandment of all military companies unless three fourths of the members be native

BILLS INTRODUCED. Mr. PRATT introduced a bill for the protection of emi-

grants and deck passengers.

Mr. SPENCER introduced a bill to prohibit the hypothe ar. orsacan introduced a bill to prohibit the hypothecation of stocks of banks for leans to said banks.

Mr. Ronsarson introduced a bill to abolish the Marine
Court in New York.

Mr. Heoxa introduced a bill to amend the charter of
the Dramatic Fund Association.

the Dramatic Fund Association.

THE CENSUS SILL.

Was called up on its final passage.

Mr. BROOKS' amendment, to strike from the bill the section directing the appointment of the marshals by the Secretary of State, was lost, by a vote of 10 against 17, and the bill was passed—ayes 17, nays 11.

ANOTHER RESTRICTION ON BARKS.

Mr. SENNERS Introduced the following bill, to prohibit

banks from dealing in or making loans upon their own capital stock:—

capital stock:—
Section 1. It shall not be lawful for any bank or banking association, incorporated or organized under the laws of this State, to deal in buying or selling its own capital stock, nor to make loans upon notes secured in whole or in part by this hypothecation of any portion of the capital stock of such bank or banking association. Section 2. If any bank or banking association shall violate any of the provisions of this act, it shall forfeit its charter and its privileges as a banking association and every such bank or banking association may be proceeded against, and its affairs closed, in the manner now provided by law in case of an insolvent bank or banking association.

Section 3. Repeals all acts inconsistent with the

Section 3. Repeals all acts inconsistent with the above.

Nr. Robertson introduced a bill to abolish the Marine Court in the city of New York. It provides for the annulling of all statutes creating or relating to the court, on and after the first day of July next, and abolishes the court on that day. No action or proceeding it any officer thereof after the first of next May, and any action or proceedings commenced after that day are declared utterly void. The Justices of the Court are required, after the first of May, to finish and bring to a conclusion all and every action or proceeding depending in the court, and in case the same be not finished and court and in case the same be not finished and could and void, and of no effect.

GENERAL ORDERS.

cluded by the first of July, they sain tearester be fill and void, and of no effect.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Committee of the Whole reported progress on the bill providing for recording the ingredients of which patent medicines are made, in the Clerk's office.

The bill making an appropriation to purchase a site for an Executive mansion was taken up.

Mr. Warrsky moved to increase the amount to be appropriated to \$50,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and providing also for furnishing the mansion.

Mr. Yost moved, as an amendment, that the mansion constructed sufficiently capacious, and farnished and arranged to accommodate the members of the Senate and Assembly with board and lodging during the session, at the expense of the State.

and assembly with obstace.

Mr. DANFORTH Suggested after members of the Legislature 'nand their wives.'' Ruied out, and

Mr. Yost's amendment was adopted, as was also Mr.

Whitney's.
The title was proposed to be amended by inserting, and boarding house for members of the Legislature.''
The bill was then reported to the Senate.
Mr. PRAIT moved to strike out the amendments.
Mr. WHITNEY moved to lay the motion on the table.

Agreed to.
Adjourned to 10 A. M. to morrow.

ALBANY, March 2, 1855. RICHARD M. BLATCHFORD was appointed Speaker pro

BILLS REPORTED. To incorporate the Mercantile Savings Bank of Albany To supply Flushing with water. To provide for the better security of passengers on

steam ferry boats. To authorize the Williamsburg and Cypress Hill Plank

fraud has been committed) with the same suspicion and want of confidence that stackes to men who commit any other dishonest act in their dealings with each other.

It is true that stringent usury laws have for centuries existed in England, and this State has sanctioned their propriety by enacting the statute of 1837. But though these laws may have the merit of antiquity, they cannot with any show of truth be called "time honored," for experience has shown that they were neither respected or obeyed. As relies of a darker age, they may be curious, but in the opinion of your committee are no longer useful.

Your committee, therefore, have come to the conclusion that the usury laws of this State should be so amended and modified as to allow the money lender to recover the amount loaned, with interest, at the rate of seven per cent. That any person of whom a greater per cent shall be taven be allowed to bring an action in the Supreme Court to recover the excess, and allowing the prevailing party in such action costs of suit. That, whenever the defence of usury shall be established on the trial of a cause, the defendant shall be entitled to costs, and to set off the excess of interest against the plaintiff's demand. And to that end your committee have prepared a bill, which they herewith submit, and recommend its passage.

Men Men Seymour,

H. Baker,

Wesley Gleason,

T. Stuyvesant,
David O'Keefe, Jr.,

A. Wager.

The following is the b I submitted:

Sec. 1. The rate of interest upon the loan or forbearance of any money, goods or things in action shall continue to be seven dollars upon one hundred dollars for one year, and after that rate for a greater or less sum or value for the loan or forbearance of any money, goods or things in action that as above prescribed.

Sec. 2. No promissory note, bill of exchange or other contract or security shall be void by reason or reserving, or an agreement to pay or allow more than the rate of therest has been directly or indirectly while would be presented by or on account of the To authorize the Wilsamsburg and Cypress Hill Flank
Road Company to collect extra tolls.

To incorporate the Union Savings Bank of Rochester.

To incorporate the Commercial Savings Bank of Troy.
The bill relative to the proceedings on opening streets in Brooklyn passed to a third reading.

To renew the charter of the New York College of Phar-

macy.

Regulating the rate of interest.

The Inspector General reports that he is not aware that any military companies are organized in violation of law.

of law.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

To organize a new ward in Brooklyn. Referred back for amen'm cot.

To incorporate the New York and Brooklyn Ice Company. Passed.
Recess to 4 o'clock.

Report of the Judiciary Committee on the Usury Laws.
AN ACT REGULATING THE RATE OF INTEREST.

The Judiciary Committee of the Assembly to which was referred the several petitions and bills relating to the Usury laws (yesterday), submit the following re-

recently introduced into the Legislature:—
Sec. 1. Repeals so much of the act of 1853, in relation to the police as relates to the chief; provides for his appointment by a board of commissioners, and limits his tenure of office to four years.
Sec. 3. Provides that every officer, policeman and doorwan must be a citizen of the United States and a resident of the city; must present certificates of moral and physical fitness; must be able to read and write the figgish language, and must understand "the first four rules of arithmetic." The private members of the force to hold office during good behavior.
Sec. 4. Appoints James Bower, Mishael Uishoeffer, Wm. Allen and James Bower, Mishael Uishoeffer, wm. Allen and James E. Frieborn a board of commissioners of police, to establish rules and regulations for the department, appoint the chief and all officers, clerks and policemen. The board to take office on the list of April next; the chief's office to expire on that day; his office only to be affected by the change.
Sec. 5. Provides that the new commissioners shall draw lots for long and short terms, belog two and four years.
Sec. 6. The commissioners shall elect one of their port —
That they have had the subject under consideration, and have given it that attention which their other duties would permit.

Numerous petitions and memorials have been referred to your committee, praying for a repeal or modification of the present usury laws, and urging the following reasons why the existing statutes upon that subject should no longer remain the law of this State:

1. That they are the most severs of any in the commercial world; that this severity has failed to accomplish the desired object, but, on the contrary, has, during times of pressure in the money market, enhanced the price of money.

the price of morey.

2. That the stringency of the usury laws leads to devices and subterfuges to evade them.

3. That inasmuch as parties can be compelled to testify at the instance of the adverse party, in an action when the answer of usury is inburposed, an inducement is held out, and a premium offered, for the commission of prefiver.

when the answer of weary is interposed, an inducement is held out, and a premium offered, for the commission of perjury.

If either proposition is correct, if the tendency of the present law upon that subject is to produce such results, then all will agree that they have entirely failed to accomplish the object of their enactment.

A trief review of the history of usury and some of the mency laws which have been enacted in England since the loaning of money for interest or gain became the subject of Legislative restraint, may aid us in coming to a correct conclusion upon the several propositions submitted for our consideration. Originally, the word "usery" signified money given for the use of money, by which a gain was made above the principal by way of remuneration for the loan, and at an early agy was prohibited by all civilized mations. In England it was prohibited by all civilized mations. In England it was prohibited by all civilized mations. In England it was prohibited by all civilized mations. In England it was prohibited by all civilized mations. In England it was prohibited by all civilized mations. In England it was prohibited by all civilized mations. In England it was prohibited by all civilized mations. In England it was prohibited by all civilized mations. In England it was prohibited by all civilized mations. In England it was prohibited by all civilized mations, the summer of the loan of money, in their scalings with each other.

This prohibition seems to have been founded mainly upon the low of Mosey, as it was then understood, by which the Jews were forbidlen to take usury or gain for the loan of money, in their scalings with each other.

This law, however, does no? seem to have assumed the taking of usury as contrary to natural justice, for by it they were authorized to take usury of strangers, and history informs us that they did actually depauparate the surrounding nations, by extorting from them extraordinary rates of usury.

The same reasoning mations, by extorting from them extraordinar

The same reasoning would seem to apply with equal force to various other kinds of property, such as carriages and buildings; and yet the right to derive a reasonable profit or gain from their use was never questioned.

The argument may have answered well enough at a period when it could do no positive harm; when the wants and necessities of mankind, were few; when men confined themselves almost exclusively to the wants of life, lived slowly, acted slowly, and thought slowly; when the arts and sciences were either nuknown or confined to the few; when trade, commerce and manufactures were extremely limited, and the science of government, and especially of political economy, was but little understood. But they can scarcely be characterized as arguments in this enlightened and progressive age. It is, however, curious to observe the preseverance and zeal with which the English nation attempted to enforce and perpetuate this principle, by incorporating it into their statutes. In the year 1488, during the reign of Henry the Eighth, a law was passed by the British Parliament, whereby the taking of usury or interest was forbidden, "as contrary to the law of natural justice, to the common hurt of the land, and the great displeasure of God." Any person violating the statute, was, upon conviction, liable to a fine of £100, and lest the offener might escape punishment in the temporal, or law courts, the act contained a reservation by which the accused was turned over to the tender mercies of the church, to be dealt with "according to the law for the preservation of their scale."

[The report here resites sundry enactments in Great Britain, dewn to the year 1852, and continues.]

Since that time various laws have been passed by the British Parliament to prohibit or regulate the taking of interest or gain, for the use of money; each in its turn recting the fact, that "former laws had proved ineffectual," notwithstanding the severe penalities attached to their violation.

The preservation of their of money and hit is turn rect

and all contracts for the loan of money, reserving a sigher rate, are void. In addition to this, the party aking or receiving more than the legal rate of interest s liable to a fine of treble the value of the money

is liable to a fine of treble the value of the money loaned.

In the United States, the rate of interest is regulated by each State according to its peculiar policy. In nearly two thirds of the States, however, the penalties for vio-lation of the usury laws are less rigorous than in New York.

by each State according to its peculiar policy. In mearly two-thirds of the States, however, the penalties for violation of the usury laws are less rigorous than in New York.

[The report here states the rates of interest and penalties in some other States and in our own.]

Thus it will be seen that the usury laws in this State are more stringent to an those of England, or of a large majority of the United States, while the considerations already submitted seem to indicate that the effect of extreme penalties and forfeitures has been rather to enhance the price of money, or credit, in times of pressure, than to keep is within the limits fixed by statute. Penalties which are extreme and disproportionate to the offence which they are intended to prevent or punish, are rarely inflicted. Jurors are alow to find men guilty of misdemeanors, and subject them to line and imprisoment, for an act which the majority of business men practice as a custom.

Experience has shown that men will dispose of their money or property in such manner as to afford them the greatest return compatible with good security, or the highest price they can obtain if the security be doubtful—having very little regard to the wishes of government upon the subject. Men are not so much restrained from the violation of law by the severity of the penalty as by the certainty of punishment.

The report argues at length to prove that the stringency of the presentifaws leads to device and subterfuges to evade them, and that they offer a premium for the commission of perity and fraud, and continues.

Your committee believe that public policy and public sentiment demand a modification of the statute against usury. The statute rewards dishonesty. Is there any principle of hoursty or justice, which authorizes men to take advantage of their own wrong—to violate their own solemn contracts, entered into with their eyes open. Is there any sufficient reason why the merchant or speculator who borrows money at more than the legal rate of interest, and more them the

the regiment, and ever willing to hear from them, I have now to ask your kind indulgence for the insertion of this letter, that it may reach the proper sources at our State capital—and in turn let such sources answer what the present Legislature intends tedo.

In the early part of the present session a petition, signed by the surviving members of the regiment, was presented in the Assembly, praying the State to make the necessary appropriations to meet the demands of the "First Regiment New York Volunteers"—demands created and justified by the acts of the Legislature during the session of 1851.

The acts referred to were for the relief of the surviving members of the First Regiment New York Volunteers who served in the battles of the campaign, from the landing at Vera Cruz to the final taking of the city of Mexico, and providing for such members the payment of twelve dollars per month for the term of twelve dollars per month for the term of twelve dollars because and the salve acts, but which was only sufficient to pay for eleven months, leaving due by the State to each volunteer thirteen months pay, or \$155.

The last Legislature very carelessly omitted to make any provision for the payment of this balance. And although a petition and statement of the sad condition of the men—some of whom are now suffering from their wounds, and others from sickness incurred by the hardships of a campaign—have been presented in due time to the present session. Still it appears there has been no action taken upon the subject, further than referring it to the Military Committee, and where, in all probability, it is lakely to remain.

Lieut. Sweeney, some two weeks ago, was in Albany, and presented his petition for his own pay; and it passed both houses unanimously the same day, and two days after drew his pay for the two years, amounting to \$288.

Now, why is it that the petition of the regiment cannot have the same attention and action as in the case of Now, why is it that the petition of the regiment cannot have the same attention and action as in the case of Lieut. Sweeney; or is it to meet with further delay, for the reason that some twenty or thirty more of the regiment may be asfely encased in their graves, at Greenwood, and therefore the less to pay when the appropriation is made.

Sergeant PARISSEN,

Company F. 1st Rog't N. Y. Volunteers.

NEW YORK, March 2, 1886.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

innocence against the craft and cunning of the money lender. What a burleague and libel upon human nature. Dones money crosts mind? This may be so in the estimation of a brainless few; but the great mass of business men can scarcely feel themselves complimented by a recognition of the truth of this theory in the statute law of the State.

Your committee entertain the opinion that laws which are enacted to protect men againsts themselves in their ordinary business affairs, are generally useless and impracticable; and if demanded by any principle of public policy, they should be so framed as not to provoke or invite violations or furnish a temptation for men to act dishonestly. Under the present usury laws in this State, the man who borrows money has a strong inducement held out to retain what is not his own. By establishing the fact, of taking more than 7 per cent interest, no matter how inconsiderable the sum may be, he is rewarded to the full extent of the loan, no matter how great. THE SESSION DRAWING TO A CLOSE THE TARIFF KILLED OFF.

Active Operations of the Lobby.

ALL SORTS OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Extra Allowances and Increase of Salaries, die., die., dec.

THERTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Senate. WASHINGTON, March 2, 1855.

THE VIRGINIA LAND SCRIP BILL, ETC. On motion of Mr. HUNTER, (dem.) of Va , the Virginia Land Scrip bill was taken up and discussed by M Walker and Cooper, when Mr Stuart (dem) of Mich., threatened to make an elaborate speech upon it, but finally consented to make a motion to tay it on the table,

which motion was agreed to. Sundry bills from the House, all unimportant, excepting the Bounty Land bill, which came in with three amendments, were concurred in and passed.

Mr. CLAYTON, (whig) of Del., proposed the reference of

A. G. Benson's claim to the Secretary of State.

Mr. Mason, (dem.) of Va, briefly argued against Mr.

Benson having any claim against the government arising from the Lobos Islands affair.

A proposition was then made for a division of the

House upon the subject, when it was laid on the table, and the District of Columbia Judiciary bill was taken up,

and the District of Columbia Judiciary bill was taken up, sightly ameaded and passed.

The bill to incorporate the National Washington Monument Society was read twice, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A joint resolution was introduced directing the President to advance Clark Mills \$5,000 out of the \$50,000 fund for the erection of an equestrian statute to Gen. Washington.

Washington.

was then taken up.

THE CIVIL AND DIPLEMATIC BILL

was then taken up.

The Committee of Conference of the two houses reported on she Indian Appropriation bill. Concurred in.

The bill to carry into effect the convention on the subject of claims between the United States and England, was read a third time and passed.

Twenty-five thousand copies of the report of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, and twenty thousand copies of the presentation of the sword of Gen.

Jackson to Congress, were ordered to be printed.

The debate on the

CIVIL AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION BILL

was then resumed. The reconsideration of the vote,

The debate on the CIVI. AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION BILL
was then resumed. The reconsideration of the vote, whereby Mr. Clayton's amendment was last night defeated, being moved.
Mr. Cooper, (whig) of Pa., said—I am sorry to find the State of Massachasets receining from the position which she has so long occupied. She used to be represented by men who, from the top of Bunker Hill Monument, could look over the whole country. Now her legislators are at its base. Their vision is limited, and they do not see the requirements of other sections of the country.
Mr. Cass, (dem.) of Mich., intercapting Mr. Cooper, asked him how long he intended to discuss the subject?
Mr. Cooper,—as long as I think it necessary to accemplish my object.
Mr. Cass then said to the Chairman of the Committee on Finance that it was better to abandon the project of thus modifying the tariff; and though the revenue of the country was too great, and the was favorable to a reduction in duties, he thought the proposal to reduce upon the Appropriation bill a bad one, and hoped the motion o exclude the tariff portion of that bill would be carried.
Mr. Cass, and thought if the Senator from Pennsylvania would allow a vote to be taken, the objectionable sections would be stricken out.
Mr. Strakr, (dem.) of Mich., said he meant to have

Mr. Cass, and thought if the Senator from Pennsylvania would a liow a vote to be taken, the objectionable sections would be stricken out.

Mr. Stlart, (dem.) of Mich., said he meant to have spoken. There was some misconception as to the rights of the House in originating money bills. They had rules by which they were bound. These they disregarded in their junction of these measures, and therefore the subject of the tariff did not fairly come before the Senators, Beal, James, and other Senators, desired to speak, whereupon, on motion to reconsider the vote rejecting Mr. Clayton's amendment of yesterday, the following result was annousced: Yeas 25, mays 19.

Mr. Clayton's amendment was then renewed to strike from the Appropriation bill all that relates to the tariff. The amenament was then passed by a vote of 24 yeas to 21 nays.

The Senate then proceeded to examine the items of the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and consider the amendments suggested in Committee of the Whole by Mr. Hunter, the chairman of the Committee of Finance, and others, until half-past 3 P. M., when the Senate took a recess till six o'clook.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Siwang called up the bill reported by the Com-

nance, and others, until half past 3 P. M., when the Senate took a recess till six o'clock.

Mr. Shwand called up the bill reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations, in reference to the payment of W. H. De Forest, of New York, \$12,000, for powder destroyed at Penta Arenas, by the bombardment of Greytown, and offered a substitute, directing the matter to be examined by the proper department, and such sum paid as may be due. Passed.

Notice was received from the House, of its refusal to accede to the Senate's amendments to the Army bill, and three names were sent in with liftform the House for a Committee of Conference thereon.

The Senate then agreed to recede from its amendment to the bill for the military academy.

The question upon giving extra compensation to Mr. Marsi, late Minister to Constantinople, Mr. Pendleton, late Minister to Peru, and MA Schenck, late Minister to Brazil, was taken up, when an amusing colloquy took place between Mr. Mason, the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and Mr. Foombs, on which the latter complimented the former highly for confessing that the Committee on Foreign Relations, and Mr. Foombs, on which the latter complimented the former highly for confessing that the Committee on Foreign Relations were mistaken in some unimportant particulars, and observed that such frankness would entitle Mr. Mason to greater glory hereafter than he ever had here. The discussion was continued by Mesers. Brodhead, Seward, Morton, Badger, Mason, Rusk, Weller, Foot, and others, when \$18,000 were appropriated for Pendeton, the same amount as for Schenck, and \$9,000 for Marsh.

An amendment was offered, appropriating \$29,000 for the publication of the Exploring Expedition of 1842.

An amendment was offered, appropriating \$29,009 for the publication of the Exploring Expedition of 1842. Mr. Brodman, (dem.,) of Pa., objected. Mr. Johnson, (dem.) of Ack.—The public printing of

Mr. Joinson, (dem.) of Ark.—The public printing of this Congress has theady gone up to nearly one and a half million of dollars. I know that everything asked for to night will be granted. This expedition was out four years. They have been twelve years publishing that results. I know there are pretty pictures in the book, but they are generously expendige.

results. I know there are pretty products but they are enormously expensive.

A bill was introduced here making appropriations for fortifications, and \$42,000 for defences on Staten Island was voted for, when the General Appropriation bill was

may noted by when the ceneral Appropriation on was resumed.

Mr. Johnson complained of the enormous amount already expended for printing by this Congress.

Mr. Prancz, Chairman of the Library Committee, made sendry explanations, and Mr. Douglas ridiculed the whole concern.

Mr. Bhown thought a stop should be put at once to book making by Congress. When a book comes here to be published, you may be sure it is not worth publishing. We are breaking down the mail in franking these heavy volumes.

Mr. Pranck.—May not the mail carey these as any thing else?

Mr. Hunter's proposed amendment was also adopted, which provides cler's to carry out the provisions of the Pounty Land but the provides also. Amendment adopted.

Mr. Hunter's proposed amendment was also adopted, which provides cler's to carry out the provisions of the Pounty Land bill. Bounty Land bill.

An amendment was adopted making an appropriation for the payment of the salaries and expenses of a Board of Claims.

for the payment of the salaries and expenses of a Board of Claims.

An amendment appropriating the sum of \$250,000 for water for the city of Washington was adopted.

An appropriation was adopted providing for the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court—the Associate Justices to have \$7,000 per annum, and the Chief Justice \$7,500.

It is now eleven o'clock, and a long desultory and unexciting debate is going on in regard to an item of a million to twelve hundred thousand dollars, for Florida claims and arrars of interest, with no immediate prospect of adournment.

claims and arrears of interest, with no immediate pros-pect of adjournment.

At 20 minutes past twelve o'clock,
Mr. Dawson moved an adjournment, which was with-drawn at the request of Mr. Brown, for action on a few bills, after which Mr. Brown, according to agreement, renewed the motion to adjourn. Lost by a vote of 22 against 22.

It was voted, when the Senate adjourned, it should be

Mr. Coopen took the floor on the Florida claims.
Mr. Szwand moved an adjournment, which was

House of Representatives. WASHINGTON, March 2, 1855.

Mr. Cine, (dem.) of Ohio, reported a bill establishing large number of post routes, which, without being read, was passed. THE INCREASE OF THE ARMY.

The consideration of the Senate's amendments to the army Appropriation bill was then resumed.

Army Appropriation bill was then resumed.

The House non-concurred in the Senate's amendment appropriating \$30,000 to purchase camels for the use of the army.

The amendment was agreed to adding four regiments of regulars for the defence of the frontiers, authorizing the appointment of another Brigadler General, and appropriating two millions and a half dollers to carry this arrangement into effect.

After which proceedings were dull on the Senate's amendments to various appropriation bill, when the House took a recestill seven o'clock.

EWRING SESSION.

The House re-assembled, when amendments of no general importance on the Appropriation bill, were discussed and acted on.

The House concarred in the Senate's amendment of the Post Office Appropriation bill, authorising the Postmaster General to contract for and put in operation a semi-monthly mail, by sea, from San Francisco to certain points in California and Washington and Oregon Territories. The cost of the service not to exceed \$120,000 per annum.

The House agreed to all the Senate's amendments on the Emigrant Passengers bill. Several trifling bills were passed—and at twenty min-utes so midnight the House adjourned.

At the St. Nicholas Hotel-Governor A. Cummings, Missouri; Hon. Judge Lane, Ohio, Hon. H. Waldron, M. C. Michigar, C.G. Ripley, U. S. Army; Col. Cols, Hardrod; Col. At the Irving House—Col. J. P. Hendrick, Richmond, Va.; Capt. S. H. Smith, Ct.; Rev. A. Thatcher, Mass.; Rev. S. T. Pryse, Baltimore, Md.; E. Hammest, Philadelphia; Rev. G. S. Stockwell, Amberst, Mass.; E. H. Balch, Boston; Hon. J. P. Piscol, Washington, D. C.

On Wednesday, February 28, by the Rev. Mr. Bangs, Mr. Phillip Fleischman, of this city, to Miss Hannah Matilda Titus, of Westchester, N. Y.
On Wednesday, February 28, by the Rev. T. Bruce, Mr. Franderick A. Mayerdiary 28, by the Rev. T. Bruce, Mr. Franderick A. Mayerdiary, of Repmen, to Miss Susanna Chiest, of Hannu, Germany.

At Yonkers, N. Y., on Thursday morning, March 1, by the Rev. D. M. Seward, Frank Firm, of Lexington, Ky., to Fannih M., eldest daughter of Fielding S. Gant, of the former place.

At Redbank, N. J., on Monday, February 26, by Rev. Ei Wheeler, Mr. Henry C. J. Schroeder to Miss Sarah Louis, daughter of the late Richard Hatfield, Esq., of this city.

this city.

On Tuesday, February 13, at the Cathedrai, by the very
Reverend the Dean of Montreal, Canada, JAMES R. McDONALD, Esq., of Hamburg, to JAME JANNETA, youngest
daughter of the late Charles Oakes Hrmatinger, Esq.

Died, On Thursday, March 1, Mr. Matthew Graves, aged 36

On Thursday, March 1, Mr. MATTHEW GRAVES, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this afternoon, at two o'clock, from the City Hospital, Broadway.

On Wednesday, February 28, at five o'clock P. M., MATILDA S., wife of William Arnoux, and daughter of William B. Cox, in the 26th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at three o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 190 Grand street.

On Thursday, March 1, after a lingering illness, Richard Hill, Sr., sged 67 years, 1 month and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, No. 39 Delancy street.

On Thursday, March 1, JAMES MCCHESNEY, in the 34 year of his age, youngest son of Robert A. and Leonoora Reiner Adams.

Funeral from his parents' residence, No. 217 Eighth

Funeral from his parents' residence, No. 217 Eighth avenue, this afternoon, at one o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

On Tuesday, February 27, JEREMIAH MALONEY, aged 27 vers.

On Tuesday, February 27, JEREMIAH MALONEY, aged 27 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, those of his brother in law, Lewis V. Brown, the members of Hancook Chapter No. 14, O U. A., and Hermitage Lodge No. 195, I. O. of O. F.. and the Orders in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 600 Eighth avenue, to-morrow afternoon, at halt past one o'clock. His remains will be interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

The members of Hermitage Lodge No. 165, I. O. of O. F., are requested to meet at their rooms, No. 132 Bowery, to-morrow, at twelve o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of Jeremiah Maloney.

Charles Swift, Sec'ry.

On Friday morning, March 2, Stewart Armstrong, aged 25 years.

The freeze of the family are invited to attend his for

On Friday morning, March 2, Stewart Armstrong, nged 25 years.

The frience of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 3 Sheriff street, to morrow afternoon, at two o'clock.

On Friday, Sharch 2, after a short illness, Joel Platt, ageo 67 years, 2 morths and 18 days.

His friends, and those of his son, George Platt, and his sons in law, Edwin Nichols and James S. Leggett, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, to-morrow afternoon, at two o'clock, from 163 Allen street.

On Friday, March 2, of consumption, George A. Burr, in the 54th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of his son. Robert McCookey Butt, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 84 Clinton place, to-morrow afternoon, at half past two o'clock, without further invitation.

tion.

On Thursday evening, March 1, of hemorrhage of the lungs, Mr. John H. Thompson, aged 28 years, 1 month and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family generally are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 61 First street, to-morrow afternoon, at balf next one o'clock.

residence, No. 61 First street, to morrow afternoon, at half past one o'clock.

On Fridgy morning, March 2, after a lingering illaess, Jonn R. Rikke, aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, the Excelsion Musketters and Brougham hight Guard, are invited to attend the luneral, from his late residence, No. 243 Montes at the continuous force street, to morrow afternoon, at one o'clock, without further notice.

On Thursday evening, March 1, Staphen Royal, chainmaker, aged 23 years.

His friends, and those of James Bird, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, to morrow afternoon, at one o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

Philacelphia papers please copy.

On Thursday, March 1, CORDENIA A, wife of Edwin A. Hopkins.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to at-

On Thursday, March 1, Corrella A., wife of Edwin A. Hopkins.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to-morrow afternoon, at half past one o'clock, from her late residence, No. 593 Fourth street, without further invitation.
Sudcenly, on Friday morning, March 2, Sarah, widow of the late Wim M. Johnson, in the 80th year of her age.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from ter late residence, No. 107 Bleecker attest, at five o'clock to morrow afternoon.
On Thursday, March 1, Thomas Corn Friendson, only son of T. M. Ferguson, aged 16 years and 5 months. His death was caused by a full through the hoistway of a store in Barclay street.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 123½ West Thirty-fourth street, to-morrow afterneon, at half past one o'clock.
On Friday, March 2, at his residence, No. 43 Leonard street, James B. Smrin, a native of England, aged 63 years.
His friends and relatives are invited to attend the fun-

years.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, to-morrow afternoon, at one o'clock.

one o'clock.

Boston papers please copy.
On Friday, March 2, Mary Jane Louisbury, aged 4
years, 11 months and 2 cays, daughter of George W.
Louisbury.
The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited
to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 3
Psteless place, to merrow afternoon, at half past one
o'clock. On Friday morning, March 2, Nathaniel T., youngest on of Geo. T. and Mary Ann Patterson, aged 4 months

and 18 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 113 Norfolk street, this atternoon, at half past one o'clock, without

street, this atternoon, at half past one o'clock, without forther invitation.

On Fridey, March 2, after a long and painful affliction, Davis Ball, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to morrow afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of his son, David H. Ball, No. 121 First street.

On Friday, March 2, Ellen, wife of Patrick Daniell, a native of Ahascragh, county Galway, Ireland, aged 31 years and 6 ments.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to morrow afternoon, at two o'clock, from her late residence, No. 169 Wooster street. Her remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

On Friday, March 2, Henny Pinerron, lafant son of Bartholomew C and Jane E. Asten.

Ha termains were futerred in Cypross Hills.

artholomew C. and Jane E. Asten. His remains were interred in Cypress Hills. On Friday, March 2, of consumption, Sarah Ann Mason, idow of the late Joseph Mason, in the 48th year of her

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to morrow afternoon, at two o'clock, from her late residence, No. 35 Renwick street.

Dearest mother, thou hast left us,

Pearest mother, thou hast left us,
And thy loss we desply feel,
But 'tis God that has bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heat.
Colosping and Poughleensie papers please copy.
On Thursday evening, March I. after a ingering illners, in the full assurance of a blissful immortality, Mr.
Andraw J. Tayron, in the 33d year of his age.
The triends of the family, those of his brother, William Taylor, of his brothers in-law, Jonah N. Clark, Johnston Gillen, and James Anthony, the members of Hose Company No. 25, and the Fire Department in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Willet attest Methodist Episcopal Church, to-morrow afternoon, at one o'clock.

pany roots are the presented by the form the willet street Methodist Episcopal Church, to-morrow afternoon, at one o'clock, heek the mouraing tear;
I cannot, must not linger here,
For though from this fair earth I go,
My resting place is not below.
God's call'd made is not below.
God's call'd made is not below.
Tis hard to part—'tis hard to part,
But oh! ye would not have me stay
When Jesus calls me to depart
And I so long to fly away.
There's room for all on Jesus' breast,
Then follow me to his away treast.
And when ye kneel upon the ground
Beside the spot where I shall lie,
Ye'll find an angel hovering round,
And pointing upward to the sky.
He says, why mou'n ye by une Jomb'
Your husband's in a better home.
In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Mirch I, of co. sumption,
in the 18th year of her age, Ehrs, daughter of the late
Mr. James kelly, of Termonfeckin, Drogheda, Ireland.
The funeral will take place this afternoon, at two o'clock, from No. 177 Adams street.
On Friday, March 2, Bainour Darov, aged 19 years.
Her funeral will take place to morrow afternoon, at two o'clock, from her late residence, No. 233 Hudson avenue, Erocklyn. The friends of the family are requested.
At Tompainsville, Stalen Island, on Friday, March 2, Doncas, wife of James Lockman, in the 44th year of her age.
The friends of the family are invited to attend.

At Tomphinsville, Stairn Island, on Friday, March 2, Dorcas, wife of James Lockman, in the 44th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, to morrow, at the Reformed Dutch Chunch, Tomphinsville, without further invitation.

At Hobokes, N. J., on Friday, March 2, George Penlar Miller, son of Semuel W. and Mary A. Miller, aged 16 months and 6 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this afternoon, at three o'clock, from No. 117 Garden street.

Rhode Island papers please copy.

On Friday morning, March 2, John G. Kirk, in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brothers, George and Edward Kirk, are invited to attend the funeral, to-morrow afternoon, at half past one o'clock, from his late residence, at Bergen Five Corners, without further invitation.

At Carsan Four Corners, Columbia county, N. Y., on Thursday, March 1, Charles H. Brown, in the 25th year of his age, son of Dr. Stephen Brown, late of this city.

At Buffalo, N. Y., on Wednesday, February 28, Capt. Alexander Renkerkel, aged 70 years. He was formerly a Nantucket see captian, and has resided in Buffalo for twenty-seven years, the last eighteen of which he has been the faithful heeper of the lighthouse at that place.

MARITIME INTELLIGENCE.

Port of New York, March 2, 1855.

CLEARED. phia, Schenck, Havana and New Or

CLEARED.
Steamship Philadelphia, Schenck, Havana and New Orleans, M G Roberts.
Steamship United States, Graham, Mobile, Geo Stannard.
Steamship United States, Graham, Mobile, Geo Stannard.
Ship Northumberland, Spencer, London, Morran & Wiler,
Ship H R Cooper, Colburn, Antwere, W F Schmidt & Ca.
Ship Howard (Ham), Nieman, Hamburs, W F Schmidt & Ca.

Co.
Ship Ophir, Baker, Manzanilio, C C Duncau & Co.
Bark Tom Corwin, Castner, Cienfuegos, J Athina & Go.
Bark Charm, Sleeper, Cienfuegos, R W Trundy,
Bark Mary Elizabeth, Ryder, Savananh, Howes & Co.
Brig Fosca Helena (Dutch). Portengen, Amsterdam, Funch
Meineke.

Meincke.

Brig Dunkirk, Griffing, Neuvitas, Yanaga, Delvallo & Co.

Brig Edward, Falce, Manzanillo, Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Brig Isabella, Bibber, Humacov, Dugan & Leland.

Brig Crawford, Small, Jacksonville, Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Schr Sago (Br.) Best, St John, N.S., P. I. Nevina & Co.

Schr Loyal Seranton, Londen, Swannah, Seranton & Tall-

Sent Luyal Season, and St Marya, C & E J Peters. Schr Madagascar, Reed. St Marya, C & E J Peters. Schr John Warren, Lozier, Richmond, C H Pierson, Schr S Gener, Garriacon, Alexandria, Mott Bedell. Schr Glenrey, Kennerson, Brandywine, Bailey & Co. Schr Aleisma, Little, Deston, master.
Schr Aleisma, Little, Deston, master.
ARRIVED.

Schr Alebama, Little, Boston, master.

Schr Nightingale, Hull, Providence, master.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, &c. with mase and passengers, to Ludiam & Pleasants. Thursday, at 10 2s AM. 10 miles north of Hog Island, signalized steamship Roanoke, hence for Norfolk, &c.

Ship London, Hubbard, London and Portsmouth, Jam M., with maise and 124 passengers, to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.
Feb 7, John Smith, seaman, fell overboard and was lost. The L has been 22 days to the westward of the Banks of Newfoundland, with strong westerly gales.

Ship Ostervald (of Castine), Jarvis, Glasgow, 34 days, with mase and passengers, to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Brig Chattanouga (of Baltimore), Norris, Bahia, Jan 13, with coffee, to Kirkland & Von Sacht. Left in port bark Piedmont, discharging.

Schr Cholese (of Bangor), Lowell, Havana, 19 days, with molases, to R Young.

Schr Thomas B Smith, Briggs, Norfolk for New Bedford. Schr E R Bennet (three masted, Wood, Norfolk, 4 days.

Schr Arotte, Crocket, Georgetown, DC, 6 days.

Wind during the day, SW.

The ship John Land, from Boston before reported missing which put into Valparaiso Oct 28, leaky, did not discharge her carge, but after caulking her upper works, and shipping extra heads, proceeded on her vayage Nov 3d. She had not arrived at San Francisco Feb 1, but as in making a good passage from South America to California, much depends on cressing the line pretty well to the westward. Capt Percival may have followed up the coast on account of the condition of the ship.

of the ship.

Missine Vrssrt.—The brig Sarah Williams, 217 tons register, sailed from Bath. Mc. Oct 14, 1854, for Barbadees, with a cargo of lumber, and had not arrived Jan 16, It is suppled as many bear lower to the break been lost in the gale of October. Tha Sarahyolo, and 25% rosset, built at Sandwook, Mass. The following is a list of her crew:—Geo Birke, master—has a family living in Massachusetts; Geo Redder, master—has a family living in Massachusetts; Geo Redder, master—has a family Coloman, 2d mate, New York; Jonathan Higgins, seaman, Mass; Geo W Jones, seaman, Me: John Avra, do do; John Douglass, do do; John McRee.

Telegraphic Marine Report.

BOSTON, Marca 2-Arr tarks Island City, Galveston; Adelia Regers, Charleston; Sylph, and S H Snow, Baltimore; Mary F Siade, Philadelphia; brig Tiberius, Norleans, Alsoarr ship Judge Shaw, Callao via Hampton Roads; bark Prompt, Messins; brigs Kecka, and Arabella, Cardonas; Angola, and Manzoni, Havans.

Herald Marine Correspondences.

REY WEST, Feb 22—Arr lith schr E Cathesiae, Alder, Tampa; 13th, bark Harriet Chipman, Hill, Trinidad; smack Wm Finchery, Havana; 15th, bark W H Brodis, Crary, N Lock, 15th, U S steame F ashion, Baker Tampa; seed of the Strillant. Bailey, do via Tortugas; chra Activa, Watington, Tertugas; Bay (Br), Russell, Nassau; 20th, E Pottor, Davis, Mismi; Ellen (Br), Johnson, Nassau; 20th, E Pottor, Paris, Mismi; Ellen (Br), Johnson, Nassau; 21tt, U S steamer Fashion, Baker, Mismi. PHILADELPHIA, Mar 2, 4 PM-Arr barks A A Drebert Hewitt, Nicrk; Isaac R Davis, Hand, Norleans. Cld steaming Quaker City, Hodeson, Charleston; City of New York, Mathews, Boston; bark Amy, Nickerson, do; brig Andover, Hordy, Key West; sohr Daniel S Morshon, Graham, Charleston; steamir Oregon, Tultz, Baltimete.

Disasters.

Bank Southerner, hence for Cadiz, at Newport, has haured to the wharf, and has discharged sufficient cargo to bring her copper out of the water. At this time she makes little, if any water, and the captain is in hopes of getting the slip ready for rea again in a few days.—By letter to Eliwood Walter, Eq.).

Bank Rolls, V.

tress, had spring mainmast and foremant, was leaking bally and lost deak load.

Bric Chinchilla, at Aspinwall from New York, was in contact night of 5th ult, one day out, with a herm brig, apparently laden with coal. Both vossels were showing lighted that the other vessel was in a sinking condition, and was solicited to stay by her, which he did for more than an hour, accing her light all the time; suddenly it disappeared, and having neither seen nor heard anything more of the vossel, he thinks she foundered with all on board. The Chinchilla was but slightly damaged about her how.

SCHR J H CHADBOURNE, Wainwright, from Wilmington, NC, for Boston, with mayal stores, went ashore on Absecom Bar morning of 26th ult. The vessel at last accounts was in good condition. Part of her deck load was thrown overboard. The wrestmaster was in attendance.

CARDENS-A-AF Y SER DE AD THE CONTROL OF THE ANALYSE CARDENS-A-AF Y SER DE AD THE DESIGN OF THE ANALYSE CARDENS OF

SAILED.

Steamships United States, Havana and Mobile; Philaddhia, do and New Orleans.

The Barnatable Patalot says that Mosers Joseph Mayo & John Stone have built a Marine House on the beach, back of Provincetown, and furnished it with provisions, beds and bedding, to accommodate crews of wrocked vessels, where they can remain during the storm. During severe storms persons will travel the shored day and night, in order to assist any that may be found in distress.

BARK ROLLA, Hayes, before reported at Norfolk in dis-tress, had sprung mainmast and foremast, was leaking ba tly and lost deck load.